



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende, Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officiële moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. III.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

[NO. 115.]

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to enact that a revised Code of Rules and Regulations for levying duties on Commerce should take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of May next,

Public Notice is hereby given, that the said revised Rules and Regulations have been this day approved and passed by Government, and that the same will take effect accordingly on the 1st of May next, from which day the existing Regulations will be rescinded.

In pursuance hereof, duties will be levied from the 1st of May next on all goods imported and exported by sea at all the Ports on the Island of Java and Madura (with the exception of Prize Goods and Goods sold by Government previous to the Publication of this Proclamation, which will be considered only liable to the existing Regulations) under the restrictions and provisions contained in the revised Rules and Regulations of this date.

The Rules and Regulations herein referred to are ordered to be printed, and may be seen at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, on application to the Collector of Customs, and at the minor Ports, on application to the Resident.

That no one may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places.

Given at Batavia, this 1st day of February 1815, By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THO. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to resolve, that from and after the 15th instant, the separate Establishment of the Court of Requests at Batavia shall be discontinued, and that in future the duties required of the Commissioners shall be executed by the sitting Magistrate of the Week, under the existing Rules and Regulations of the said Court—the same is hereby notified for public information and guidance, and that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places in Batavia for general information.

Given at Batavia, this 1st day of February, 1815.

By me
The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THO. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Resident at Banca has been authorized to purchase the under mentioned Articles for the Public Service of that Settlement for payment in Tin as follows:—

Rice of good quality at four Rupees per pecul on delivery at Minto—and the parties will receive Tin in return at the rate of 18 Spanish Dollars the pecul.

Cocoa-nut Oil at 16 Rupees the pecul.

Lamp Oil at 12 do. do.

Salt 2 do. do.

Payment being made in Tin at the rate above mentioned.

With a view to regulate the delivery of these Articles in such manner that persons exporting them under this Advertisement may be secure of finding a Market, the following Regulations are passed.

Five hundred Coyangs of Rice may be exported from Grisse and Sourabaya.

Three hundred Coyangs of Rice from Cheribon, Tagal and Pacalongang.

Fifty Coyangs of Salt from Grisse and Sourabaya.

Persons intending to ship the Articles under the faith of this Advertisement will communicate the same to the Resident, and it will be expressly mentioned in the Manifest that such and such supplies are shipped for Minto, under the Advertisement of this date.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having had under consideration the frequent applications for accommodation in the Government Store-houses, is pleased to direct, that on application to Government, Individuals may be allowed to lodge their Property in the Government Store-houses, on paying a Warehouse-rent of 1½ Stiver silver per pecul per week, or 6 Stivers silver per pecul per month.

Those persons who have neglected to clear out their Property in pursuance of the regulation made by the Commercial Committee, and approved by Government in their Advertisement on that subject, will be charged with Warehouse-rent from the date at which the Property ought by that regulation to have been removed.

The Commercial Committee are charged with the execution of this order, and will recover the amount of Warehouse Bills from the parties.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 28th Jan. 1815.

Advertentie.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade in overweging genomen hebbende de meeningvuldige verzoeken welke by het Gouvernement gedaan worden tot het gebruik van 's Lands Pakhuizen, heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat Particulieren op daartoe gedaan wordende aanvraag, hunne goederen zullen mogen bergen in de Pakhuizen van het Gouvernement, mits betalende voor elke Pikkol een huur van 1½ Stuyver Zilyer 's Weeks, of 6 Stuyvers Zilver 's Maande.

Alle diegeenen welke verzuimd hebben hunne Goederen aftehalen, ingevolge de door het Kommercieel Komitté gemaakte en door het Gouvernement by Advertentie goedgekeurde bepaling, zullen de bovengenoemde Pakhuis-huur moeten betalen van het oogenblik dat zyl. volgens gezegde bepaling de Pakhuizen hadden moeten ontruimen.

Het Kommercieel Komitté is belast met de uitvoering van dit besluit, en zal het be dragen der Pakhuis-huur van de belanghebbenden in vorderen.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA den
28 Jan. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under mentioned Gentlemen in the Accountant's Department are appointed to register Treasury Notes.

Messrs. Hendrik Blom,
Abraham Godfried Pieter Fetsmenger, and
Albrecht Carel Coenradi.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Jan. 25, 1815.

Advertisement.

SALE OF CARGO BOATS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that several new CARGO BOATS now lying opposite the Wharf at Batavia, will be sold by Public Auction on the 14th February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Conditions.

Each Boat to be put up separately and sold to the highest bidder as she stands—payment to be made in Colonial Currency and a deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale and the remainder within one month—otherwise the deposit to be forfeited, and the Boats re-sold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

The Boats to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the time they are knocked down, but not to be delivered until a certificate is received from the Vendue Department that the purchase money has been paid.

The Boats may be viewed and further particulars ascertained on application to the Master Attendant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Jan. 21, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt kennis gegeven, dat verscheiden nieuwe Vaartuigen tot het laden en lossen van Schepen geschikt, tans tegen over de Werf te Batavia leggende, Publiek zullen Verkocht worden op den 14de February aanstaande ten 10 uren voor de middag op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

Elk Vaartuig zal afzonderlyk verkocht worden aan den meestbiedenden zoo als hetzelve legt, betaalbaar in Papiere Geld.—Tien pro cento van de koopschat zal op het oogenblik der Verkoop, en het overige binnen een maand naa dat tydstop betaald worden, zullende anderszints het deposito verbeurd en de Vaartuigen ten tweeden male verkocht worden voor risiko van den eersten Kooper.

Dezelfde zullen leggen voor rekening van de Koopers van het oogenblik dat dezelve gemynd zyn, doch zullen niet afgeleverd worden dan naa dat een bewys van het Vendu Kantoor is ontvangen van de betaaling der Kooppenningen.

De Vaartuigen kunnen gezien, en informatie dien aangaande erlangd worden op aanvraag aan den Equipage Meester.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
den 21ste Jan. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of the Brig advertised in the Gazette of the 21st instant not being Sold by Private Tender before the 15th of March next, she will on that day be Sold by Public Auction at Sourabaya with the Masts, Rigging, &c. as she stands at the date of Sale.

Conditions of Sale.

10 Per Cent. to be deposited on the Sale, and the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Vessel.

The Vessel to be delivered up on or before the 1st May 1815, in failure whereof she will be resold. In that case the deposit of 10 Per Cent. is forfeited and all loss arising from the resale is to be made good by the original purchaser, and any advantage derived therefrom, to accrue to Government.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

Advertisement.

THE President, Vice President, and Members of the European Orphan Chamber, hereby give notice, that having investigated the nature of the Mortgage held by their Institution they have observed—

That many Mortgage Bonds are unaccompanied by letters of appraisement.

That the Securities for some Mortgages are dead, others have left the Island, or are unable to fulfil the engagements they have entered into; in consequence of which the latter can no longer be considered as sufficient, wherefore the Mortgages are called upon to make such other arrangements as will secure the monies of the Institution.

That authentic letters of appraisement, which may still be wanting, shall be delivered to the Member and Secretary, Mr. Christiani, previous to the end of February.

That it will be sufficient, however, to produce the certificates of the Mortgage estates, houses, &c. granted by the Magistrates, or Extracts from their Book of appraisement.

That it be permitted notwithstanding to all those who are of opinion that their Mortgages have increased or been lessened in value, to take out new letters of appraisement at their own cost, and to deliver the same to the Institution.

That those whose Securities have died, left the place or are reduced to indigence, shall provide other sufficient Securities, and finally,

That all those concerned in the above stated, may every day obtain information at the office of the Orphan Chamber at the Stadthouse, relating to the state of their letters of appraisement and Securities.

This done and resolved in the European Orphan Chamber at Batavia on the 27th January 1815.

By Order of the President and Members.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretary.

PRESIDENT, vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer alhier, adverteeren by deesen, dat zy by gedaan onderzoek, na den staat der door dezelve gedaane beleeningen, hebben ontwaard.

Dat er veel Weeskamer kennissen by de Kamer berusten die niet gedekt zyn met de nodige Taxatie bewysen van de waarde der beleende Hypothecken.

Dat er anderen zyn, waar van de Borgen overleeden, van hier vertrokken, of in een staat geraakt zyn van als zodanig niet meer te kunnen worden erkend, en dat zy uit dien hoofde tot verzekering van de aan hun toe-vertrouwde en onder administratie zynde Capitaal, verpligt zyn, daar in zo dra mogelyk te voorzien, weshalven President, Vice President en Leeden voornoemd by deeze aan de daar by belang hebbenden, kennis geeven

Dat voor ultimo February aanstaande, aan het mede Lid en Secretaris van gem. Weeskamer **D. CHRISTIANI**, ten zynen huise zullen moeten worden bezorgd alle zodanige authentieke taxatie bewysen als er nu bevonden zyn te mankeeren;

Dat daar voor zullen toeryken de bewysen van de betaalde belasting op die Eygdommen ten Comptoire van de Magistrature, dan wel de Extracten uit het aldaar berustende taxatie boek.

Dat het echter aan de zulken, die vermeen dat hunne beleende Eygdommen zedert de gedaane taxatie in waarde verandert zyn, vry zal staan om dezelve ten hunnen koste op nieuws door den Gewoore Taxateur van vaste goederen te laten Taxeeren en het bewys daar van over te leggen.

Dat de zulken, wiens Borgen overleeden, van hier vertrokken, of in een staat geraakt zyn van als zodanig niet verder te kunnen worden erkend, zich almede voor dien tyd van andere Borgen zullen moeten voorzien, en eindelyk

Dat de daar by geïnteresseerden zich dagelyks op het Stadhuis ten Comptoire van meerm: kamer kunnen informereen hoedanig het met hunne taxatie Bewysen of Borgen gelegen is.

Aldus gedaan en gearresteerd ter Weeskamer te Batavia, den 27ste January 1815.

Tor ordonnantie van President en Leeden.

D. CHRISTIANI,

Secretaris.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Vendities worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 6de February 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van J. Hommes, staande in de Jonker-straat, voor Rekening des boedels van wylen A. H. Ebel, van Goud en Zilver werken, Wagens, Paarden, Kleedragien, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 7de February 1815.

VOOR het Schoff-huis, van wylen F. M. Kikian, staande op de Kleine Roem-Malacca, van Meubilaire en andere goederen, Slaven, &c. &c.

Op Vrydag den 10de February 1815.

VOOR het Gouvernements Pak-huis, van Koffy, Japans-koper, Bankastin, Javasche Ryst, nevens van de op den 13 October 1814, geëvenduceerde, dog tot heden nog Onafgeschafte Koffy op zedige Conditien en Voorwaarden als by Gazette No. 152, vermeld staan.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 11 February 1815.

Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, voor de woning van den Heer Villeneuve op Weltevreden, by wege van Executie te verkopen, een parthy Huis-mebelen, Wagens, Paarden, Zilver werken en Juweelen, zullende twee dagen voor de verkoping gemelde Juweelen, ten Kantoore van den Sequester voornemd, des Voordemiddags van 10 tot 12 uren, kunnen worden bezigtigd.

Advertentie.

Op Zaterdag den 18 February 1815.

Is den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia van meening, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit welmelden Hoogen Raad, des morgens ten negen uren voor de Woning van den Heer VILLENEUVE op Weltevreden, by wege van Executie te verkoopen,—

Zeecker stuk Thuin en Gras-land, bebouwd met een royaal steene Woonhuis, veertien Loege Kamers, Combinis, Dispens en Pakhuizen, boven dezelve met Slaave Voortrekken, Daive-hok en Menagerie, negen Paardestallen ieder voor 24 paarden, smits, Timmermans en Zadelmakers Winkels, Manddoors woning, twee royale Wagen-huizen, boven dezelve met een Lombong en Speethuis, &c. staande en gelegen buiten de stad in het oosterveld het 20de L, sub No. 73, 74, 75, 82 en 161.—Voorts zoo als de gedagte vastigheden ter plaatse voorschreffe gelegen en toebehoorende zyn aan den voornoemden Heer Villeneuve.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht, actie of toezegging op de voorschreffe percelen zouden willen pretendeeren, en zich opposceeren tegens de voorschreffe Executie en Verkoop, die komen by den voornoemden Sequester ten zynen Kantoore op de Voorrey buiten deze Stad, verklaren de reden van dien; by wien inmiddels nadere informatie te bekomen, en de Conditien der Verkoop te zien zyn.

Zullende de voorschreffe Landen, Huizen en Gebouwen, verkogt worden in onderscheidene Percelen, waar van nader zal worden Advertentie gedaan.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreffe Vastigheden te koopen, die komen ten dage uren en plaatze voorschreffe, aanhoore de Conditien en doen hun profyt.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd na voorgaande klokke geslag van de Puye van het Raadhuis, op Zaterdag den 4 February 1815.

By my,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Curator in de Boedels van insolvent overledenen alhier, en als zodanig administreerende, de nalatenschappen, van wylen *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, in leeven Mandadoor, op het Landgoed Laanhof; J. H. Brasch, in leeven Onder Koopman; Paulus van der Stijgh, C. A. Fisscher, in leeven Commissaris van Oorlog; L. F. Le Reboers, in leeven Captain Militair; F. G. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Tierens, Jacob Wouter Bonerens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gou Kotiong, Oey Kong ko, J-ap Pien, A. Kaagman, in leeven Luitenant ter Zee; Makaram, Thomas Morley, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heekeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyhia, Paul Francken, Pier Mochama, Ang Djimka, Ibrahim Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko,*

Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nebbens, Augustyn Peusens, en Kow Liokhay, in leeven Kapitein der Chinezen te Bantam; heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad valvas curie, op enle jegens alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt, actie, ofte pretentie, ten lasten van de voorsz. Nalatenschappen vermeen te hebben.

Zoo is het, dat ik *WILLEM ANTHONY VAN DEN HEUVEL*, Eerste Gezwooren Exploiteur van Welmelde Hoogen Raad, by deze dagvare, alle bekende en onbekende die eenig recht, actie, of pretentie ten lasten van de Nalatenschappen van voornoemde *Hermanus van Leeuwen, Johannes Kuper, Jan Hendrik Brasch, Paulus van der Stijgh, C. A. Fisscher, L. F. Le Reboers, G. F. Holmberg de Beckfeld, H. Tierens, Jacob Wouter Bouwens, Fritz van Motman, Jacob Jansen, Tjia Kiam, Gou Kotiong, Oey Kongko, J-ap Pien, A. Kaagman, Mokaram, Thomas Morlay, Hendrik Mesie, William Kempf, Tan Lianhong, van Heekeren, J. G. J. Embroek, Ong Kiko, Willem George Floris, Hendrik Christiaan Bergman, Tjia Soeyhia, Paul Francken, Pier Mochama, Ang Djimka, Ibrahim, Oesien Nina, Tan Singko, Christiaan Schreuder, N. Schultze, Louw Ouwko, Lim Ouwki, Oey Hinko, F. N. Nebbens, Augustyn Peusens, en Khouw Liokhay,* vermeen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 15de February aanstaande, des morgens ten half negen uren, ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia te compareeren, dan wel gemagtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentie te institueeren, op poene, dat alle de faillanten die ten voorsz dage en plaatze niet compareeren nogte gemagtigden zenden verstecken zullen zyn van hun regt ende actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceert, na voorgaande klokke geslag ter Puye van den Raadhuis der stad Batavia, dezen 19de January 1815.

By my

W. H. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

ALZO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hooggemelden Raad, *Germain Felix Meglan*, in zyn qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvent, overledene alhier, en als zodanig administreerende de nalatenschappen van wylen *G. F. N. Goetz, en C. C. de Vries*, heeft verleend citatie by edicte ad valvas curia, op en de tegens alle bekende en onbekende, die eenig regt actie ofte pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschappen vermeen te hebben.

Zoo is het dat ik *Willem Anthony van den Heuvel*, eerste geswooren Exploiteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad, by deze voor de tweede maal dagvare, alie bekende en onbekende, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschappen van voornoemde *G. F. N. Goetz, en C. C. de Vries*, vermeen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 15de February, aanstaande des morgens ten half negen uren ter rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te compareeren den wel gemagtigden te zenden ten einde het eerste default te purgeeren, voorts noch hunne actien te institueeren en te fundeeren, op poene, dat alle defaultanten die ten voorschreven dage en plaatze niet compareeren nogte gemagtigden zenden, verstecken zullen zyn van hun regt en de actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag ten Puye van den Raadhuis der Stad Batavia, dezen 19de January 1815.

By My,

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertentie.

A. B. DE BOEK, maakt by deeze aan het geveerd publick bekend, als dat hy Voornemens is om voortaan aan zyn Huys, staande op de weg van Jaccatra, alle dagen uit gezoenderd des Zon- en andere Feest-dagen, des morgens van 8 tot 12 en des agter middags van 4 tot 6 uren, onderwys te verleen aan jonge Heeren en Jufferen, zo in de Hollandsche, Engelsche, en Fransche Taalen, als ook in de Schryf en Cyfer konst, Algebra en Geographie, Ouders ofte Voogden die genegen mogten zyn, om hunne kinderen of pupillen, by hem ter onderwysing te besteden, geleeve zig te verwoegen ten zynen Huize.

Advertentie.

EN Ieder word verzogt, die iets te preteenderen heeft, van wylen den Heer *Guert Johan Bayskes*, zyne pretenties, ter erlanging van betaaling inbrengen, zo dra mogelyk by

J. G. VAN DEN BERG.

Weltevreden,
den 1st Feb. 1815.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the late Colonial Lieutenant DE YONG, of the Amboynese Corps, or being indebted thereto, are requested to send in their Claims and pay their Debts to the undersigned on or before the 1st March next.

JAS. DALGAIRNS, Lieut.
Commanding Amboynese Corps.

Passage to England.

THE new fast-sailing Ship SOMMERSETSHIRE, carrying 18 guns, and manned with Europeans, will sail early in March, and has elegant accomodation for Passengers.—Apply to Captain Scott, at Mr. van Ryck's, No. 32, Tygerstreet.

N. B.—An early application is recommended.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. JESSEN, TRAIL and CO. are just landing from the ship *Bengal Merchant*, a variety of EUROPE ARTICLES, which they propose to dispose of by whole-sale, and for ready money, viz.

Pale Ale, in casks.

Lined Oil, in jugs of 5 gallons.

Green Paint.

Swedish Lion, assorted.

Boucher and Guy's Earthern Ware.

A quantity of Empty Bottles.

Also from the ship *Delhie*, China Furniture, consisting of Chairs—Tables—Couches—Writing Desks, &c.—Cassia Buds, in chests—Anniseed, &c. &c. &c.

Advertentie.

WORD te Koop gepresenteerd een Huis staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Tygers gragt, bewoond door den Heer J. A. Dui, doet aan Huur Sp. Matt. 30 per maand.—Als mede de volgende Lyf Eigenen, als.

Bapa Damon, Stal-jonge, met zyn wyf Ma Olinda, Slave Kokkin, met haar twee kinderen

Damon, Lyfjunge en Sigaarmaker, en

Olinda, Aankomende Meysje.

Kosetta, Naayster en Sigaarmaakster

Julia, D. Kousbreidster.

Rekina, Lyfjynd.

Te bevragen by

A. A. HUYERS.

Advertentie.

E. F. SIEVERS, als general Gemagtig van den Moor *Kadier M dien Pappaso*, versogt dat alle eenigelyk die iets van hem te pretendeeren dan wel schuldig zyn aangemelde *Sievers*, opgave te doen, en hun Debet te voldoen.

We cannot help admiring the spirited protest of Hollandus against the sandealous aspersions upon his countrymen.—We are fully aware of the mighty authority he arraigns when he presumes to enter the list against the Edinburgh Reviewers; but as we are confident that a great part of the information (which Hollandus affirms to be false) must have been obtained from some of our literary friends immediately after the conquest of this Island, we are not without hopes that the author may still remain, and that the errors of the Review will be either handsomely acknowledged, or the counter statements of Hollandus proved false and unfounded.—Editor.

Mr. Editor,

By one of the late arrivals from Europe, I received amongst other works the 45th Number of the Edinburgh Review; on turning over its pages, my attention was attracted by a review on a Dictionary of the Malay Language, by Wm. Marsden, F. R. S. which comprehends a sketch or history of the manners, customs, and language of the Inhabitants of Java, European and Native, and animadverts in strong and unqualified terms on the character and principles of the Dutch Administration.

I am myself a Hollander, and consequently very imperfectly acquainted with the English Language, yet Mr. Editor, (however incompetent I may be to the task of defending my countrymen) I cannot allow slanders so illiberal and so unfounded as this paper exhibits, to pass unnoticed. At the same time I am aware of the hazard I incur in entering the list

against opponents so mighty and overbearing; I trust, however, to the goodness of my cause and to the liberality of the public, and shall only state a few plain and well known facts in opposition to what has been alleged against us, which I trust will have the effect of preventing in some degree the unfavourable impressions that would otherwise result from undenied accusations.

"It is remarkable" observes the Reviewers, "that though European influence was earlier established in the Islands than on the Continent, and though this influence has now endured more than three centuries, little or no progress has been made in the knowledge of these interesting regions." Surely, Mr. Editor, the works of Valentyn, Stavroinus, Kaempfer, Rumphius, Areenholtz, Dun Graaf, D. van Hogendorp, and Nederburg, and many others of great celebrity, ought to have secured us from this accusation. It can hardly be supposed that the conductors of so learned and far-famed a publication as the Edinburgh Review, can be ignorant of the works of the above mentioned authors—indeed, such a supposition would be ridiculous, considering the labour and perseverance they would seem to have bestowed on the subject; witness their assertion of having perused so many volumes of Javanese Literary performances, which, particularly as they were "so mean and puerile," must have cost them a world of pains and patience—ignorance, therefore, is quite out of the question—to what then can we attribute so bold and so false an accusation? to what but an attempt to mislead by wilful misrepresentation?

It is not my intention, nor is it necessary that I should enter into a defence of our system of monopoly, which seems to have called forth so much bitter reprehension from the learned Reviewer; let him turn his eyes to the proceedings of his own countrymen, he will perceive that the English East-India Company have never scrupled to adopt a similar policy; indeed, it is sufficiently obvious to reasonable persons that monopoly to a certain extent is a necessary concomitant of exclusive commercial privileges. That evil to a certain extent did result from our mode of administering our territorial possessions in Java, is a fact that cannot be denied; but let it be understood that we never had the means of establishing so grand and effectual a change as that which has lately been introduced under the British administration.

The Reviewer observes, that "at the moment of the dissolution of their Empire, we are persuaded there was not a single European living acquainted with the Javanese language." I am at a loss to conjecture on what authority the learned Reviewer has founded this "persuasion," or from what quarter he could have received his information, as any person at all acquainted with the institutions of the Dutch Government, could not be ignorant in the first place of there having been regular establishments for the purpose of instructing the Servants of Government, both in the Javanese and Malay Languages, and in the next, that persons duly qualified were actually holding the offices of Javanese Interpreter at the Courts of Solo and Djocjocarta, at the very period when the learned Reviewer "was persuaded that there was not a single European living acquainted with the Javanese Language." It is possible, however, that the Reviewers may not be disposed to admit the competency of these persons to discharge the duties of the offices entrusted to them, but I think it would be at least fair, that their ignorance should be demonstrated before it is condemned. In fact, I am prepared to mention the names of several Gentlemen, who are perfectly acquainted with the Javanese Language.

The Reviewer proceeds to observe that "the Malay itself hardly fared better." This is the last accusation I could have supposed would have been brought to our charge, for who is there that ever visited Java, so grossly ignorant of every thing relating to it, as not to know that the Malay Language is the common medium of intercourse in almost all our Societies? besides the Records of the Dutch Government for the last two centuries afford a palpable refutation of this charge; and it is well known that the Bible was translated into the Malay, long before it had found its way into any other Eastern language, which I think not only proves a competent knowledge, but a solicitude for the benefit and improvement of the inhabitants of the Country, which the Author of the Review before me seems little inclined to allow my Countrymen at any period of their Sovereignty in Java; and

which will, I have no doubt, in the minds of rational and unprejudiced persons, acquit us of the imputation of "such gross and unpardonable ignorance" as the learned Reviewer is pleased to lay to our charge.

Having now, Mr. Editor, to the best of my abilities, defended my Countrymen from the charges so invidiously urged against them by the paper before me, I refrain from entering further into its merits: yet I cannot help observing, that the Author would have done well, had he been somewhat more cautious in giving credit to the information he seems to have obtained from hence, by listening to which he has so far committed himself, that I doubt much if even the credit of the Edinburgh Review will protect him from the exposure which such a mass of absurdity and misrepresentation can hardly fail to experience.

HOLLANDUS.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

By the Delhi arrived from China we learn that the first fleet were to sail for England on the 20th ultimo, and the second in the beginning of this month. The Scaleby Castle had not reached China on the 27th ultimo.—Report states that two American vessels were hauled up, and that the Jacob Jones was ready for sea, well manned and armed, but had not been able to escape on account of our cruisers.

We regret to hear that the Markets are very unfavorable, Cotton had fallen considerably in price, and Tin had been sold for the Europe Market. It is added that the cargoes of the present year had been completed as usual.

Private letters received by the Bengal Merchant dated the 9th, 11th and 21st August last, from an eminent Dutch Merchant in England state that the Dutch Navy has been organized, and that the following appointments had been made in the Marine Department by the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands.

Van Kingsbergen to be Lieutenant Admiral; *Melvil, Kinkel, Bylandt, Kuvel, van Braam, Capellen, Kikkert, Verdaren*, to be Vice-Admirals.

Gobius, Haringman, Tulleken, Treslong, Lemmers, Musquetier, May, Buyskes, Ruysch, to be Rear-Admirals.

A Dutch fleet of two men of war and six frigates, under the command of Rear-Admiral Tulleken, had left Holland for the Mediterranean to force the Dey of Algiers either to make peace or punish him for the depredations committed upon private trade.

There is no doubt but that all the Colonies will be restored with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, which settlements are to remain in the possession of the English. The negotiations between Holland and England are conducted with the most profound secrecy, and nothing has yet been finally settled.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Sultan of Madura, who has been succeeded in his rank and titles by his eldest son the *Pangerang Adipatti*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.] Jan. 29.—Ship Bengal Merchant, T. Ross, from London 1st Sept.—Passengers, Mr. Genovius and family.

Same day, Ship Delhi, T. Meik, from China 17th January.

Feb. 2.—H. C. C. Nautilus, Lieut J. Crawford, from Banjoewangie—Passengers, Lieut. Smith, with a detachment of H. M. 78th Regt.

DEPARTURES.] Feb. 1.—H. C. C. Benares, Captain W. Eastwell, for Macassar.

Same day, brig Elizabeth, T. Strant, for Samarang.

BENGAL EXTRACTS.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:—

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Louis Bruce to be Lieutenant from the 11th of November 1814, vice Hamilton, deceased.

The undermentioned officers having respectively produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, are permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of their Health.

Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Lecky, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. C. Trever, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Thwaites, 25th Regiment.

Cornet J. W. Thomas Angelo Tremamondo, 3d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel George Raban, of the Regiment of Artillery, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Doctor Francis Buchanan, Presidency Surgeon, is transferred to the Military Branch of the Medical Service, and having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Civil and Military Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Mr. Robert Leny, is appointed by the Vice President in Council a Presidency Surgeon in the room of Doctor Buchanan.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1814.

Colonel Thomas Brown, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Colonel George Prole, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, the former lately Commanding on the Muttra and Agra, and the latter on the Delhi and Rewarries Frontier, having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs.

His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council, considers it to be an act of justice which is due to the Character and Merits of these distinguished Officers, to express in public Orders at the moment of their departure for their Native Country, the high sense which Government entertains of the zeal, ability, and devotion to the public interests which have so uniformly and so conspicuously marked their course through the different gradations of the Army, and to declare the entire satisfaction which the Government and the Officers who have successively held the Chief Command of this Army have derived, from the very able and exemplary manner in which both these Officers have exercised for a considerable period the duties of very important and extensive Commands.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Honorable the Vice President in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, DEC. 3, 1814.

His Excellency the Vice President in Council is pleased to notify in General Orders, the appointment by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of Major General Gabriel Martindell, to the Staff of the Bengal Army, and to the temporary charge of the 2d Division of the Field Army from the 15th ultimo, until further Orders.

The appointment of Major General Martindell, is to be considered as extra, and is not intended to interfere with the pretensions of any Senior General Officer, whom the Government may deem eligible to succeed to vacancies as they occur in the regular Peace Establishment of General Officers, for the Staff of this Presidency.

The following Promotions and Appointments are made by the Vice President in Council.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign John Thornton-Lewis, to be Lieutenant from the 20th November 1814, vice Russell, deceased.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Owen Phillips, to be Lieutenant from the 15th October 1814, vice Cowper, deceased.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign John Joseph Casement, to be Lieutenant from the 3d November 1814, vice Broughton, dead of wounds received in action.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Mr. George Thomas, to be Surgeon from the 25th August 1814, vice W. H. Robertson, deceased.

Mr. H. Gibson, Surgeon, to be Garrison Surgeon, at Allahabad, vice Gibb, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

Ensign Davidson, of the corps of Engineers to superintend the contract works, executing at Dum Dum, in the room of Ensign Chapeau, of that corps, proceeding on a survey.

The following Officers and Surgeon on this establishment, have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty, without prejudice to their rank:

Major James William Playdell, 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major William Hamilton, 18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain James Robertson,

R. A. Watson,

Lieutenant George Preston,

W. S. Webb,

R. A. Thomas,

Mr. Samuel Grant, Surgeon.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having

produced certificates and affidavits of their

respective appointments as a Cadet of Infan-

try and Assistant Surgeons on this establish-

ment, are admitted to the service accordingly.

Infantry.

Names. Date of Certificate.
Mr. Chas. Thynne Thomas, April 7, 1814.

Assistant Surgeons.

Mr. Henry Petrie Saunders, Sept. 28, 1814,
Joshua Manly, ditto 29, ditto,

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. O'Donnel, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments is permitted to return to Europe on furlough on account of his health.

Mr. W. A. Venour, Assistant Surgeon at the Civil Station of Purneah, having produced the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Civil and Military Pay Departments, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his health.

Major M. Fitzgerald, of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, having produced the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain Lieutenant J. Rd. De Beauregard, of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, at present serving at the Island of Java with the 3d Bengal Volunteer Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs, on furnishing the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, whenever the Local Government at Java may be of opinion that his services can be dispensed with.

Captain Fry, of the 6th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope; the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders, under date the 23d October 1813, to proceed to that Colony or to St. Helena, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for ten months that propose, is extended for six months from the expiration of his former leave therein specified.

Captain Hy. Hogsdon, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, the extension of leave of absence granted to that Officer by General Orders under date the 16th April last, is further extended for six months from the 1st of August last.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Barrack Master of Fort William, by General Orders, under date the 5th of August last, is extended for 2½ months from the 1st instant.

Cornet Lumsdaine, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Sub Assistant Commissary General, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope; the leave of absence granted to that Officer in General Orders of the 14th August 1813, on account of his health, and subsequently extended by those of the 4th of June last, is further prolonged for six months from the 1st of September last.

Serjeant Edward Porter, who by General Orders of the 25th of July 1805, was admitted to the Pension, established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, is permitted at his own request to return to Europe by one of the Ships now under dispatch, for the purpose of residing and enjoying his Pension in his Native Country.

The Services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Stewart being no longer required with the Mission to the Court of Ava, he is directed to return without delay to the Civil Station of Rajeshahye, to which he belongs; and to relieve Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Reaton, of 2d Battalion 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the Medical charge of that Station.

C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 17, 1814.

The following are Passengers on the ships about to quit this river for the Cape of Good Hope and Europe.

On the licenced Ship Lord Lyndoch, Capt. Wm. Garden.

Mrs. P. Mendes.

Mr. Goldie.

Thomas Greenway, Esq. Master in Equity at Madras.

Peter Mendes, Esq.

James Goldie, Esq.

Lieut. Henry Nott, H. M.'s 80th Regt. of Foot.

Ensign G. A. Bannatyne, 8th Nat. Inf. Cornet W. H. Angelo, Bengal Nat. Cavalry.

On the licenced Ship Lord Hungerford, Captain J. Napier.

Walter Asked Venour, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

Miss Fitzmordaunt and two Children of Captain Fitzhops's.

To the Cape of Good Hope.

Mrs. M. Rickets.

Mordaunt Rickets, Esq. Civil Service.

D. McCulloch, Esq.

On the licenced Ship Albion, Capt. Brown.

Mrs. Alex. Davidson.

Mrs. Brown, and Child.

Miss Davidson.

John Hunter, Esq. of the firm of Messrs.

James Scott and Co.

This evening a farewell dinner is to be given at the Town Hall to Dr. Walter Ross Munro, President, and for many years a Member of the Medical Board, by his professional friends at the Presidency, in testimony of their esteem and regret at his approaching departure from this country.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF PEERS, JUNE 28.

The Duke of Wellington took the oaths and his seat in the House this day. A great number of Peers, the mother and wife of the noble Lord as well as many other persons of distinction were present on the occasion:—According to the resolution which had been passed the Lord Chancellor communicated to Lord Wellington the thanks of the House for the eminent services rendered by his Lordship to his King and country. The noble Lord replied in the following terms to the thanks and to the speech, of some length, which described the glorious causes which produced them.

"Totally incapable as I feel of raising my voice in this assembly, it is yet my duty to express to your Lordships my profound gratitude for the approbation which you have been pleased to bestow on my conduct; but this great honour, the favors conferred on me by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent and the approbation which has also been granted to me by the House of Commons are to me a source of Emotions which add to the difficulty of expressing my Feelings. However my Lords, the confidence without reserve which the Government willingly reposed in me, the powerful means which they did not hesitate to place at my disposal, and above all the assistance of the brave men who have shared the Toils of my campaigns, have been chiefly instrumental in the success for which you have applauded me. Supported, encouraged as I have been by the high favour of my Prince and the approbation of Parliament, I am disposed to think that the difficulties which I have had to surmount have been much below the Power of those motives which excited me to action, and that they are not, in effect, so worthy of the eulogium which you deign to bestow on them. But I can at least render to myself this justice, that I shall always be found, in all situations and on all occasions, ready to serve his Majesty to the extent of my Power.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Duke of Wellington repaired yesterday to the House of Commons to return his thanks in person. Transports of Joy announced his arrival. On entrance all the Members uncovered themselves, rose and cheered him with the liveliest enthusiasm. At the invitation of the Speaker the Duke seated himself in an arm chair which had been placed for him near the Bar, covered himself and addressed the Speaker, in the following words.

Mr. Speaker, I was anxious that the House should allow me to offer it my acknowledgements for the deputation by which it pleased to congratulate me on my return to this Country; it was a proof of its kind disposition towards me, for, in all times, it has honored me with its approbation; and recently it has been displayed with a liberality beyond example, in the Bill which preceded the favor of the Prince Regent; favour such as no subject ever experienced in so distinguished a degree. In return permit me to express to the House my admiration of the Conduct which it has pursued in a crisis of difficulty, of the firmness with which it has supported operations which alone could have produced results as happy as unexpected.

I cannot dissemble that it has been the confidence with which you have honored me, the confidence which has been given to me by His Majesty and his Ministers, and the vigorous support which I have received from the brave General officers and Troops whom I have had the honor to command, which have enabled me to obtain the success that has procured for me a distinction for which I entreat you to accept my grateful acknowledgments. What I have expressed is far below what I feel; but I can only assure you that I will always serve my Prince and my Country, in whatever way they shall be pleased to employ me."

This speech was followed by a torrent of plaudits, and when silence was restored the speaker replied in the following terms.

"My Lord, since I had the honor to address you from this Chair, many years have passed away replete with great Events and all distinguished by your glorious achievements.

Your Exploits, on the banks of the Tagus and the Ebro, have excited the admiration of Europe, they have engraved your name in imperishable letters in our Annals, and we shall transmit it, with Pride to our latest Posterity.

The House was anxious to give you a proof of its satisfaction, and you have returned it your acknowledgments, but the Nation well knows that it is she who owes them to you, she is delighted to render you the honorable testimony that in the brilliant assemblage of distinguished Warriors whose presence embellish this Capital, you occupy the first Rank, and that no one can dispute your preeminence. When the will of Heaven and our common fate shall extinguish this Generation, your Name will exist as an imperishable Monument, and will animate the People of England in all ages to defend their Country against all the Nations of the Earth.

It only remains for me to congratulate your Grace upon the brilliant Mission which you are about to fill; after having displayed superior Talents in War, you will maintain in Peace, with equal firmness, the Honour of Great Britain and the interests of our Country."

During the address of the Speaker the plaudits were frequent, and at the conclusion they were repeated from all parts of the House.

The Duke of Wellington took leave of the House after bowing to it several times, and on his retiring as at his entrance the Members remained uncovered and cheered him with great animation.

Lord Castlereagh proposed that to commemorate this happy Day, when the House had the good fortune to possess the greatest warrior, not only of the country, but of the world, and to do homage at the same time to the eloquence with which this General had spoken on an occasion which will ever be dear to Englishmen, the speech of the Lord Wellington should be printed. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Field Marshal Blucher some days ago, paid a visit to the Society which had opened a Subscription for the relief of the Germans who were suffering from the consequences of the War, and offered them his thanks in the name of those unfortunate People. "If I had neither Wife, nor Children, said this Hero, I would never quit this happy Country—I cannot find terms capable of expressing the sentiments of my Gratitude for all the marks of affection which I have received. If you will place your hand on my heart, you will feel with what vivacity it beats for you—I can say no more. I desire only that you may enjoy in peace all the blessings you so richly deserve.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Gazette of yesterday announced the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Ambassador to France, and Lord Fitzroy Somerset as Secretary of Legation.

The Emperor of Russia previous to quitting London, wished that Doctor Jenner should visit him. His Majesty presented him to his family, and made him a magnificent Present, styling him the Benefactor of Russia. Vaccination has produced the most happy results in this empire, where the small pox often made great havoc.

New writs are issued for Westminster and for the Borough of Grampond.

The Princess of Wales has written to the Speaker of the House of Commons the following letter:

The Princess of Wales requests the Speaker to inform the House of Commons, that she yesterday received from Lord Castlereagh a copy of the decision of the House which authorizes His Majesty to guarantee, upon the consolidated funds of Great Britain, the annual sum of 50,000 £. Stg. for her household expenses.

The Princess of Wales requests the Speaker to express to the House her deep felt acknowledgment of a munificence so extraordinary.

The Princess of Wales at the same time desires that the Speaker will inform the House of the lively regret she feels at seeing the Burdens of the People increased on her account, and that however urgent the necessity she cannot consent to add to them to the extent proposed. She trusts therefore that the House will limit her revenue to the sum of 34,000 £. St. per annum.

She will be able to content herself with this sum, which she accepts with gratitude, as an unequivocal mark of the Esteem and constant protection of the House of Commons—4th July 1814.

The Griffin Sloop of War now at Harwich is to take on board Sir George Wood and some other Officers who repair to the continent to superintend the demolition of the fortifications of Antwerp.

LONDON, JULY 14.

This proceeding of the Princess of Wales has very much occupied the attention of the public, since they conceive, with reason, that nothing but an extraordinary event could have induced her to adopt it.—The Times gives the following account of the motives of this measure.

"It is our duty to say, and which we do with much circumspection and reserve, that

this visit was occasioned by a very remarkable event, which occurred at Warwick House, the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. This Princess, as it appeared, had quitted it two hours before, in great haste, and in a state very unsuitable to her rank and situation, and fled (we believe we are correct in using the expression) to the House of her Mother. We have been informed of circumstances connected with this event, and we give an account of them from eye witnesses. We will leave to others, at least in some degree, to make reflections on this subject, it is too distressing to speak lightly of it, and we fear that inconsiderate people may so treat it.

It appears that the Prince Regent and the Archbishop of Canterbury were with the Princess Charlotte at Warwick House, and it is supposed that they went there with the intention of reproving her, or that they actually did reprehend her for her conduct, which was not entirely agreeable to the Princess. This perhaps is the most accurate account that can be given. The Nation will not imagine that the Princess has done or is capable of doing any thing which can dishonour her either as a woman or a Princess. But in the unhappy differences which divide her august parents, and in which it was difficult to remain neuter, she has taken a part. In the middle of or immediately after the conversation which the Princess had attended to against her will she quitted the apartment, descended a private staircase with the quickness of her age, and with indignation crossed the kitchen with rapidity, and in a moment afterwards was seen in Warwick street; some persons pretend that her Royal Highness was without Cloak or Bonnet; we believe and we even know that she had time to take her Pelisse and Hat. From Warwick street the Princess reached the Hay Market and at the Corner opposite the Opera House she sprang into a Hackney Coach with the greatest precipitation. From the Hay Market she repaired directly to her Mother at Connaught House, where her presence was, probably as little expected as her absence from her own Palace was embarrassing to those who had visited her. The Princess of Wales was not at home at the moment of her Daughter's arrival; but she returned soon afterwards, and immediately repaired to the House of Commons as we have already mentioned. A Council was held at 10 o'clock of the same evening at the Foreign Office which set for two hours and adjourned afterwards to Carlton House, where it continued till three in the morning. It reassembled yesterday forenoon and deliberated for some time. The young Princess has, it is said, quitted her Mother, and is at present at Carlton House.

Such are, we believe, the actual circumstances of this event. We leave it, as we have already said, to others to conjecture the cause and the motives, which it is not difficult to divine. In consequence of the unhappy division which reigns between the Parents, some will blame, others applaud the decisive step which the Daughter has taken. It is very much to be deplored that a Daughter should have to take a part between her Father and Mother. We can hardly believe that a Person of the Character of the Archbishop of Canterbury has either used or sanctioned language which compelled a young Princess to adopt so precipitate a measure. Her Royal Highness should learn to subdue her character and her passions, or she will no longer command the respect and attachment of the People of England, which ought to be dearer to her than Life.

The Observer, August 21.

A Halifax paper of the 16th July notices the arrival in that port of the American cartel ship *Perseverance*, Capt. Dill, from Salem, in 11 days, with 260 British subjects, late prisoners in the United States—among them was Capt. Cunningham, late of H. M. packet *Morgiana*, captured some time ago by the privateer *Saratoga*; he had not recovered of his wounds sufficiently to be able to walk without crutches.—His Majesty's brig *Wasp*, Lieut. Jackson, had also arrived at Halifax from Jamaica and Havana: at the latter place her Commander, Captain Everard, was attacked by the yellow fever and died a few days after leaving there.—His Majesty's brig *Thistle*, previously to her returning to Halifax from a cruise, discovered the Osborne Packet (bound to Falmouth) and the brig *Argus* (bound to Bermuda) and an American Privateer called the *Snap Dragon* in engagement with the former. The privateer, observing the *Thistle*, ceased firing at the packet, for which she had received 29 lb. shot between wind and water, and bore down upon her; but at something more than long shot distance hauled her wind, fired a few shot from *Long Tom*, without any effect, and escaped by superior sailing. The privateer was afterwards captured by His Majesty's ship *Martin* near Soubro light-house, and had arrived at Halifax.—The *Ramifies*, *Spencer*, *Terror*, *bomb*, and two transports, with the 102d regiment on board, were lying in Snelburke harbour on the 7th July.—The *Dragon*, 74, had gone down the Patuxent towards the bay; but the *Loire* and *Narcissus* frigates, *Jasur* brig, *St. Lawrence* schooner, and two tenders, remained off Patuxent on June 27.

We copy the following from the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, which came to hand yesterday. We need hardly remark that Missions to Rome, for the avowed purpose of discussions relative to the civil rights of Irishmen (for it is civil rights they claim) do not appear to be the best calculated to gain the object they profess to be seeking. "We have learned with much satisfaction, that letters have been received from the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, dated from Rome the 15th ult. That Most Rev. Prelate had, together with Dr. Milner, obtained interviews with his Holiness, who expressed his esteem for the Irish Prelacy, Clergy, and Laity, in the warmest terms of attachment and approbation. Dr. Murray represents that the mission proceeded prosperously. The Delegates from the Irish Hierarchy were received with every mark of attention, not only by his Holiness but by all the Cardinals assembled in Rome. Dr. Murray and his Right Rev. Coadjutor expected to return very shortly. The Rescript and all other proceedings that have taken place have been set aside, and Cardinal Albani, President of the College of the Propaganda, has been charged with the examination of all the documents to be laid before that Congregation, for the purpose of coming to a proper decision. It is extremely fortunate that the President understands English very well, and has already perused most of those papers which throw any light upon the subject, and particularly the "Statement of the Penal Laws," which he has nearly committed to memory. He expressed himself in the most unqualified terms of abhorrence of the Oath and some of the Clauses of the late Bill."

Morning Chronicle, Aug. 22

Saturday and yesterday we received Paris Papers to the 19th instant. They have again revived the former reports of differences between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the two former, as it is said, supported in their demands by England, but these rumours appear to have little or no foundation.

An article from Copenhagen gives an account of a hard fought action between the Swedes and Norwegians. The former, on the 27th ult. attacked the Isle of Kragerø, near Fredericksstadt, and were repulsed. On the next day they renewed the attempt, and after losing 1,600 men, 40 vessels, and a great number of pieces of cannon, they succeeded in capturing the Island. A success so dearly purchased is little less in effect than a defeat to the Swedes, whose leaders, after a few more such victories, must of necessity give up all hopes of conquering Norway.

The King of Sicily opened the Parliament at Palermo on the 18th ult. in a speech from the Throne, in which his Majesty declared his determination to support the Constitution as formed on the model of that of England.

The new era, it seems, is to be signalized by making a new Saint, the preliminary measures being in process at Rome by order of the Pope for canonizing Louis XVI.

Charles the IVth and his family were about to leave Rome, and vessels were preparing at Leghorn for their voyage, which, it was supposed, would terminate by their being landed in Spain.

A Dutch and Hamburg Mail reached town on Saturday night. The intelligence regarding Norway is of a later date than the news in the Paris Papers, but it does not afford any precise information as to the actual state of affairs.

The following is an extract of one of the communications:—

"Flekneroe, Aug. 5, three o'clock in the morning.

"The crisis of Norway is at its height. The Swedes, as well as the Norwegians, have their whole force on the frontiers. Three small affairs have already occurred, from which the Swedes were obliged to retire with loss. Yesterday another battle was fought, the result of which is not yet ascertained. Our soldiers burn with fury, and long for the combat. Two corps have taken a solemn oath neither to give or receive quarter.

"Such is the situation of Norway, and our future good fortune depends on the success of our combatants."

Private letters from France, and which appear to derive their information from an authentic source, state, that far from its being ascertained that Dantzic will be given up to Prussia, the independency of this city, one of the oldest and most important of the Hanse towns, is expected to be maintained and strengthened, like that of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubbeck, and others, by the approaching Congress of Vienna. The independence of that great emporium of the Vistula and the Baltic, is found to have been solemnly guaranteed by some of the first Powers, and by Prussia herself. It is certainly the interest of the other principal Sovereigns that Dantzic should be independent, and it is ardently desired by the Governments of every trading nation of Europe. Nay Prussia will find in this independence facilities and advantages superior to whatever she could expect from seeing Dantzic subjected to her dominion.

All the accounts we receive from France say, the French army will remain on foot

till the affairs of Europe are entirely settled. On the other side all the Powers of Germany will remain in arms. From the frontiers of Switzerland, to the North Sea, the extensive line is covered with formidable armies. The Upper Rhine to the Moselle is occupied by Austrians, and the troops of the Empire; the Prussians occupy the countries situated between the Moselle and the Meuse; the English, the Hanoverians, the Dutch, and the Belgic Legion, who compose together only one fine army, form a line on our frontiers from Namur to Neuport. In this state things will remain till Congress of Vienna.

Ghent, Aug. 11.—After the ceremony of reciprocal visits, the English and American negotiators had their first interview on Monday, at the hotel of the Americans, who the same day had received dispatches from their Government.

A gentleman present at the arrival of the Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands states, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, that his Highness was by no means received with public applause, though he did his utmost to conciliate the people. The illuminations were confined to places under the influence of the Government.

London Gazette, Aug. 20, 1814.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Aug. 20 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the Right Honorable Lord Burghersh, K. M. T. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint William Pennell, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Bourdeaux and its dependencies.

PARIS PAPER.

PARIS, AUG. 18.—It is said that according to the orders of his Holiness the Pope the preliminary proceedings prescribed by the Church have commenced at Rome for the canonization of Lewis XVI. the Martyr.

VIENNA, AUG. 7.—The continual and progressive fall of our Exchange excites considerable disquietude in the public mind. Yesterday it was lower than in February last, when Bonaparte had gained five battles in succession, and when the Allies were deliberating whether they should not repass the Rhine. Demands are still spoken of on the part of Russia and Prussia, and supported by England, to which our Court cannot accede. Upon a little reflection, however, as to the state of affairs, and the prevailing opinion in all the states of Germany, it is impossible to believe that there is any power which is not disposed to sacrifice its pretensions to the universal desire for peace.

LEIPZIG, AUG. 5.—We are still in great uncertainty as to our future fate. The report is persisted in that this kingdom will be united to Prussia, which produces an unpleasant sensation. The Saxon, jealous of his independence, has a distaste for the Prussians.

ROME, AUG. 3.—It is said that the Pope has placed at the disposal of Charles IV. and the Spanish Royal Family, the Palace Farnese, although every thing announces that their stay at Rome will be of short duration. Some say that they will proceed to Naples, others to Sicily, others to the Island of Majorca, from whence they will return to Spain.

LEGHORN, AUG. 4.—By order of the Governor General of Tuscany three state vessels are preparing in this port, destined, it is said, to convey the Princes of the Spanish Royal Family in a voyage which they are about to undertake.

BERLIN, AUG. 9.—The solemn entry of our honoured Monarch took place here the day before yesterday. The most beautiful gate at present in Europe, our Brandenburg Gate, was very appropriately converted into a natural triumphal arch, as the triumphal car which was carried off by the enemy at their first invasion, was, after the taking of Paris, again brought back and replaced on the top of the gate of which it had formerly been so distinguished an ornament. This took place in the dead of the night, and the workmanship was concealed by a covering in the shape of a tent, that its first appearance in the moment of entry might produce a powerful impression.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA;

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Supplement to the Java Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

While the troops were awaiting the arrival of his Majesty from Charlottenburg, a deputation of young women of the lower order, in the *Residence*, delivered to M. Alvensleben, the Colonel of the Guard, four silver trumpets, which they had caused to be made at their expence—a present which was gratefully acknowledged in the name of his Majesty.

As his Majesty, on coming from Charlottenburg, entered the circle present in the *Thier-garten*, and put himself at the head of the troops, he was welcomed by them with a general huzza. In this moment the tent-shaped covering of the triumphal car of Victoria, on the Brandenburg Gate, fell down, as if by enchantment, in a grant theatrical style. It then appeared in the presence of the army and people in its new glory.

When the procession reached the altar of victory, the infantry poured into the pleasure garden, from the side of the cathedral, where a thanks-offering to the God of Armies was to be solemnized. For this purpose an *Estrade* was erected in a part of the garden adjoining the *Packhoff*, which rose terrace-wise in two stages. In the middle of the highest stage stood a simple altar, ornamented with the symbols of the Christian Church, the holy cross, and lighted up with wax. On this upper stage the clergy from all the confessions were assembled. Behind the altar there were two tribunes; one of which was filled by the Princesses of the Royal Family, and the other by the highest civil dignitaries of the state. The elevated place before the altar was occupied by the King and his splendid train of Princes and Generals. The troops stood round in wide circles drawn up in seven columns; the cavalry remained without the iron railings, in the sides of the garden towards the Palace and the Cathedral. As soon as the King had taken his station, and all were assembled round him, a general stillness prevailed for a few moments, after which the army and people, supported by a numerous vocal chorus, and a most powerful band of instruments began to sing the noble old anthem of "Honour and glory to God the highest." After two verses had been sung, the Orator, M. Offelsmeyer, of Potsdam, Chaplain of the Guard, &c. in the name of the army now returned to their home; greeted the town, the palace, the churches, and the people of Berlin, calling to their recollection the great events which had taken place, bestowing suitable praise on the army, the Prussian nation, and the Allied Powers, and exhorting them to persevere in the high and elevated sentiments which they entertained. He concluded with a prayer for our Monarch and his august house. During the singing and the discourse, every head was uncovered, and during the concluding prayer, the King first, and after him the whole people, of every age and description, fell down on their knees. At the same moment, after a few drops of rain, which seemed as it were indicative of the blessing of Heaven, the sun broke out immediately through the clouds, and shone for about a minute and a half on the sublime scene. The assembly now stood up and joined in singing, "Lord God, we praise thee." in the melody of which the discharge of cannon, and the ringing of the Cathedral bells, were made to enter in the most solemn and impressive manner. The whole was concluded by a clerical blessing.

At the close of this service, the King put himself in the front of the cavalry and proceeded down the pleasure garden to the Royal Palace, to receive the congratulations of foreign Ambassador, &c. In the Great Gallery, covers were laid for 270 persons.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE KING OF SWEDEN TO THE NORWEGIANS.

At the moment when our well beloved Son, the Prince Royal of Sweden, is about to put himself at the head of our forces, by sea and land, in order to take possession of the kingdom of Norway, we cannot refuse to our paternal heart the satisfaction of once more opening the path of peace and conciliation to our misled subjects, before the calamities inevitable from the entrance of an armed force confound the innocent with the guilty.

Inhabitants of Norway! Your political existence has been irrevocably decided by the great results of the war, and sanctioned by the most solemn treaties. A few factious persons who would deceive your truth and good faith, no longer have it in their power to oppose obstacles to the establishment in the North of a new order of things, which has been unanimously guaranteed by all the preponderating Powers of Europe.

The incontestable rights of Sweden to the union of Norway have been too dearly purchased by the blood and patriotic efforts of our subjects, that we should hesitate a single instant to render them effectual, and to support them by all the means which Providence has placed at our disposal.

For all the sacrifices by which we have contributed to the general deliverance of Europe, we have desired no other reward than the future peace and tranquillity of the Scandinavian Peninsula. It was to facilitate the happy union of Norway to Sweden, and to cement it by all the principles of honour and good faith, that we consented to restore to the King of Denmark the most valuable of his Continental possessions, conquered and then occupied by our victorious troops and those of our Allies. It was in consideration of this object, so much desired, that we hastened at once to put a stop to the payment of all the contributions which had already been imposed on the Danish Provinces; that we solemnly renounced all the old claims which we were entitled to make on the Court of Copenhagen in favour of our subjects, and that we added to these disinterested conditions of peace, offers still more considerable, and sacrifices very painful to our heart, as an indemnity for the peaceable cession of Norway.

Unfortunately a single individual has hitherto disregarded all our efforts and those of our august Allies. That individual is the late Governor of his Danish Majesty, who takes upon him to abuse your confidence, in order to make you act criminally towards the Powers who have sanctioned the union of the Scandinavian States, and who have all recognised the justice of our cause, and the moderation of our conduct.

In vain would Prince Christian rest upon the independence of your existing position; an independence equally contrary to your own interests, and to the invariable principles of sound policy; for if the King of Denmark absolved you from your oath of fidelity to him, he imposed upon you at the same time, the indispensable duty of contracting with us and the Crown of Sweden, the same obligations which previously attached you to the Danish monarchy; and it was only in consequence of the assurances given to us, that on our part concessions so important were yielded.

People of Norway! It is to the frankness of your national character that we again address these words of peace and confidence, before enforcing the justice of our cause by arms. In vain did we often summon Prince Christian to obey the voice of honour and of duty. In vain did we address to you Proclamations which should have enlightened you as to our beneficent intentions, and dispersed all the illusions by which some intriguing and factious men hoped to conceal from you your true position in regard to the other powers of Europe.

Influenced, however, by the feelings of our paternal heart, to consider the Norwegians in no other light but as the ancient brothers of our Swedish subjects, we long flattered ourselves with being able to avoid every rigorous measure, that sooner or later the nation would loudly declare against the criminal audacity of a foreign Prince, publicly disavowed by his own Sovereign.

It was, therefore, to make trial of every measure of mildness towards our new subjects, that we have hitherto delayed establishing our legitimate rights by force of arms. In this interval the governor of Norway took upon himself to constitute there a representation of the people, conformable to his private views, but in no respect consistent with the ancient usages of Norway. Foreign agents, connected with this Prince by mutual interests, have taken part in the deliberations of this assembly, where an armed force had more influence than the voice of patriotism and the freedom of opinion; and the results of this assembly have answered the intentions of its Chief, rather than the true interests of the nation.

In such a state of affairs, a too great indulgence on our part could have no other effect but to encourage crime and the dark schemes of these enemies of public repose, who will never cease to labour against the happiness and independence of the Scandinavian Peninsula. A Prince equally a stranger to Sweden and to Norway, and solely attached to the interests of Denmark, has already authorised the most violent measure in order to constitute you rebels against your legitimate Sovereign, and to place you in a state of open hostility with England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

A crisis like this ought not to last, and cannot last much longer, without becoming essentially dangerous to all the neighbouring states, which are uniting their efforts to suppress in its origin that spirit of faction and discord, which already threatens to shut out from the North of Europe the beneficial effects of the general peace.

Invoking, therefore, the assistance of the Almighty in favour of the justice of our cause, we have ordered our well beloved son, the Prince Royal, to advance with all our forces, supported by those of our Allies, upon the frontiers of Norway, to take possession of that kingdom, and there to convolve in our name, and under our Royal Authority, an Assembly of the States of the Norwegian people, who, after having been freely elected, will be entitled to deliberate on a new Constitution, calculated to establish the future happiness of the nation, and which shall then be submitted to our Royal approbation.

We repeat, on this occasion, with pleasure, that far from desiring even to infringe upon any right or privileges which our Norwegian subjects have enjoyed to the present hour, we confirm them anew, and in the most solemn manner; persuaded that the happiness and future tranquillity of the Scandinavian Peninsula will require nothing of the two nations but the indissoluble union of their reciprocal interests.

We therefore, by these presents, declare the Diet convoked by Prince Christian, criminal and in contempt of our rights, as well as those of all lawful Sovereigns, and even of those of the Norwegian nation. We farther declared all the acts of Authorities constituted by that Diet null, and of no value nor obligation; and we expressly forbid all our Norwegian subjects to pay obedience to them, or to conform themselves to them, in any manner whatsoever. We alike order by these presents, all strangers who are now in Norway, to depart from the kingdom forthwith, or to take the oath of submission and fidelity, before our constituted Authorities, under pain of being punished as rebels or spies.

And to manifest yet more our paternal sentiments for our new subjects, we promise in the most solemn manner, favour and pardon, to all our native subjects of Norway, who may have been considered until now as seduced by foreigners; if they hasten to return to their duty as subjects, and to obey with zeal and submission all the laws and ordinances which we have caused to be punished to that effects.

CHARLES.

DUTCH PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, JULY 23.

It seems that the frontiers of Belgium are to extend for the present to the Roer, and it is hoped that at the Congress they will be extended to the Rhine.

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 1.

On the 30th ult. the Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign of the Netherlands, arrived

here from the Hague, and took up his abode at the Hotel of the late Prefect, which, as well as the Palace at Lukin, had been put in order for his Royal Highness. He was immediately visited by the Hereditary Prince, by Lord Lyndoch, and the superior Officers of the English and Belgian troops, and had a long conference with our Governor-General Baron de Vincent.

This morning Baron de Vincent issued a Proclamation, taking leave of the inhabitants of Belgium, and at the same time the following was published in Dutch and French:—

"WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange Nassau, Sovereign Prince of the United Netherlands, to the people of Belgium, greeting:

"Europe owes its deliverance to the magnanimity of the Allied Sovereigns, soon it will owe to their wisdom a political system which will ensure to agitated nations long years of prosperity and repose. The new organization of your beautiful provinces is a necessary part of this system, and the negotiations which are going to be opened at Vienna will have for their object to have it recognised, and consolidate the extension of Belgium on a basis conformable to your interests, to that of your neighbours and of all Europe. Called to the government of your country for the short interval which still separates us from the future so long desired, I come among you with the wish of being useful to you, with all the sentiments of a friend, of a father. I desire to be assisted by the most enlightened, the most respected among you, in the honourable task assigned me by the confidence of the Allied Monarchs, and of which I hasten to acquit myself in person. To put an end to the evils which still bear heavy upon Belgium, notwithstanding the firm, wise, and liberal conduct of Baron de Vincent in the difficult times in which he has exercised the office of Governor General; to honour and protect your religion; to give the nobility the splendour due to its merits; to encourage agriculture, commerce and all branches of industry; these will be my most delightful duties, the objects of my most incessant care. Happy if in multiplying my claims to your esteem, I shall succeed in preparing and facilitating the union which is to fix your destiny, and which will permit my love to make no difference between you and that people, whom nature herself seems to have destined to form with Belgium one powerful and prosperous state.

Given at Brussels, 1st August,

(Signed) WILLIAM.

By his Royal Highness,

(Signed) A. R. FALEX."

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The Princess of Wales's visit to the Continent, we understand, is a measure that was strongly recommended to her by some of her ablest advisers, on her being forbidden Court, before the arrival of the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia in this metropolis. During her residence on the Continent, she is to visit most of her illustrious relatives, particularly the Prussian monarch, and lay a minute statement of her case before them. A memoir to the same effect is to be addressed and presented to the principal Sovereigns of Europe, that her innocence may be established in their estimation beyond the reach of of private malice and intrigue, which she alleges to have been unremittingly employed for years to wound her honour; and of course, render her future life a scene of exalted wretchedness.

LONDON, — JULY 9.

The Duke of Wellington will depart on the Embassy immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

Don Joseph Palafox, celebrated for the defence of Saragossa and who had been so long detained in the castle of Vincennes has been promoted to the rank of Captain General in the Armies in Spain which is equal to the rank of Field Marshal.

LATE MARRIAGES IN EUROPE.

Major N. Benjafield, of His Majesty's 67th Regt. of Foot to Miss Hill, of Tarrant Abbey, Dorset. At Dover, Lieut. R. Prior, H. M.'s 53d Foot, to Miss Alice Meiland.

